

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

PETER JAMES CARR,

Plaintiff,

v.

RYAN HERRINGTON,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:20-cv-05794-BHS-TLF

ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTIONS TO EXTEND TIME TO  
FILE AMENDED COMPLAINT AND  
DENYING REQUEST FOR  
APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL

Plaintiff, Peter James Carr, proceeding *pro se*, has filed two motions to extend the time to file his amended complaint. Dkts. 8, 10. The second motion also includes a request that the Court appoint counsel to represent him. Dkt. 11 at 4. For the reasons discussed below, the court grants Plaintiff's motion for an extension and denies Plaintiff's request for the appointment of counsel.

A. Extension

By order dated November 10, 2020, this Court declined to serve plaintiff's complaint but allowed Plaintiff leave to file an amended pleading by December 11, 2020, to cure the deficiencies in his complaint. Dkt. 7. On December 9, 2020 and December 17, 2020, Plaintiff filed motions seeking an extension of this deadline. Dkts. 8, 10. Both motions contend that ongoing lockdowns and restrictions due to an outbreak of Covid 19 at the prison at which Plaintiff is confined have limited his ability to utilize the law library to draft his amended complaint. Dkts. 9, 11. The Court **grants** Plaintiff's

ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S MOTIONS TO  
EXTEND TIME TO FILE AMENDED COMPLAINT AND  
DENYING REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT OF  
COUNSEL - 1

1 motions for an extension (Dkts. 8 and 10); Plaintiff shall file his amended complaint on  
 2 or before **January 29, 2021**.

3 B. Request for Appointment of Counsel

4 The Declaration accompanying Plaintiff's second motion for an extension also  
 5 requests the appointment of counsel to represent Plaintiff. Dkt. 11 at 4.

6 No constitutional right exists to appointed counsel in a § 1983 action. *Storseth v.*  
 7 *Spellman*, 654 F.2d 1349, 1353 (9th Cir. 1981); *see also United States v. \$292,888.04*  
 8 *in U.S. Currency*, 54 F.3d 564, 569 (9th Cir. 1995) ("[a]ppointment of counsel under this  
 9 section is discretionary, not mandatory."). In "exceptional circumstances," the Court may  
 10 appoint counsel for indigent civil litigants pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1)). *Rand v.*  
 11 *Roland*, 113 F.3d 1520, 1525 (9th Cir. 1997), *overruled on other grounds*, 154 F.3d 952  
 12 (9th Cir. 1998).

13 To decide whether exceptional circumstances exist, the Court must evaluate  
 14 both "the likelihood of success on the merits [and] the ability of the petitioner to  
 15 articulate his claims *pro se* in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved."  
 16 *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986) (quoting *Weygandt v. Look*,  
 17 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983)). A plaintiff must plead facts that show he has an  
 18 insufficient grasp of his case or the legal issue(s) involved, as well as an inadequate  
 19 ability to articulate the factual basis of his claim. *Agyeman v. Corrections Corp. of*  
 20 *America*, 390 F.3d 1101, 1103 (9th Cir. 2004). That a *pro se* litigant may be better  
 21 served with the assistance of counsel is not the test. *Rand*, 113 F.3d at 1525.

22 Plaintiff indicates that due to COVID-19-related lockdowns he has difficulty  
 23 accessing the law library and electronically filing documents. But this is not an  
 24 exceptional circumstance that sets Plaintiff aside from any other prisoner during this

1 pandemic. Plaintiff has successfully filed several documents, including his complaint  
 2 and these motions, in which he has thus-far demonstrated an adequate ability both to  
 3 articulate himself and to seek extensions when COVID-related restrictions impair his  
 4 ability to meet deadlines.<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff has also been able to articulate the factual and legal  
 5 basis of his claims in the complaint, even though, as discussed in the Court's Order to  
 6 Show Cause or Amend the Complaint (Dkt. 7), the Court found those claims as stated  
 7 to be deficient.

8 Furthermore, at this point plaintiff has not yet filed a serviceable complaint and,  
 9 as such, it is premature to assess the likelihood of success on the merits or whether the  
 10 issues in this case are necessarily complex. In sum, plaintiff has failed in his burden to  
 11 demonstrate an inability to present his claims to this Court without counsel. The branch  
 12 of plaintiff's motion seeking appointment of counsel (Dkt. 10) is therefore **DENIED**.

13 Dated this 22nd day of December, 2020.

14  
 15 

16 Theresa L. Fricke  
 17 United States Magistrate Judge  
 18  
 19

20 <sup>1</sup> With respect to meeting deadlines for filing pleadings, Plaintiff is advised that the "prison mailbox rule"  
 21 applies; that is, documents are considered filed on the date a prisoner "delivered the [document] to prison  
 22 authorities for forwarding to the [d]istrict [c]ourt." *Houston v. Lack*, 487 U.S. 266, 270 (1988). *See also*  
 23 *Douglas v. Noelle*, 567 F.3d 1103, 1108–09 (9th Cir. 2009) ("When a pro se prisoner alleges that he  
 24 timely complied with a procedural deadline by submitting a document to prison authorities, the district  
 court must either accept that allegation as correct or make a factual finding to the contrary upon a  
 sufficient evidentiary showing by the opposing party.") Thus, for purposes of determining timeliness, *pro*  
 se prisoner filings are deemed filed the date the prisoner signs the document and gives it to prison  
 officials for filing; subsequent delays by the prison library in processing filings will not cause a prisoner's  
 filing to be deemed untimely.